For a 70-year-old Latina woman living in the United States, clinical presentations indicative of type 2 diabetes typically include the following signs and symptoms:

- **Excessive thirst (polydipsia)** and **frequent urination (polyuria)** due to the body's attempt to remove excess glucose by increasing urine output.
- **Fatigue** and feeling very tired, related to the body's cells not effectively using glucose for energy.
- **Blurred vision** caused by high blood sugar affecting the eye's lens and potentially damaging retinal blood vessels.
- **Increased hunger (polyphagia)** despite eating, because glucose is not entering cells properly.
- **Slow healing of cuts or wounds** and infections such as gum problems or recurring yeast infections, reflecting impaired immunity.
- **Tingling, numbness, or pain in the hands or feet (peripheral neuropathy)** due to nerve damage common in long-standing diabetes.
- Additional symptoms can include **dry mouth, headaches, and gum inflammation** which are also signs specifically noted in older adults with diabetes.

Latina women, as part of the Latinx population in the U.S., have a **higher prevalence and risk** of type 2 diabetes related to genetic predisposition, increased insulin resistance, beta cell function decline, and common comorbidities such as obesity and cardiovascular disease. This risk increases with age and can present with the above symptoms often developing gradually.

In summary, the clinical picture would commonly involve symptoms of high blood sugar (thirst, urination, hunger), fatigue, sensory changes in the extremities, vision issues, and poor wound healing, reflecting both the metabolic and systemic effects of type 2 diabetes in a Latina older adult.